

Definitions of translation depends the materials translated, purpose of the publication, the needs of the prospective audience.

-**Translation**: reproducing language with closest natural equivalent of the source language message in terms of meaning and style.

-**Translation**: is the expressing one language (target language) by another (source language) with maintaining semantic (stabilizing) and stylistic equivalences (similarities).

***Translation** is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Functionalists view translation differently: Translation is the production of a functional target text maintaining a relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanded function (purpose) of the target text.

-**Two senses of translation**: wide and narrow. **narrow** sense (written translation) any translational action where a source text transferred into a target language.

Wide (oral translation) where it demand ("interpreting).

-Translation highlights the significance of 'equivalence'

Translation: some times transfer situations require at least some degree of adaptation to new and challenging textual demands. such situations as escribed "accommodatory situations" which need "structural adjustment" and generally "textual manipulation". As thus, translator, performs multiple tasks with certain details of performance. His approach to translating expressive, emotive or expository texts deemed to be creativity-oriented, that is, hermeneutic/manipulation rather than routine-oriented.

Summing up

Basis of translation should be; semantically accurate, grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent. the translator's main attention should not be focused only on the accurate semantic transference of SL message into the TL, but also on the appropriate syntax and diction (wording/style) in the TL.

Types of Translation

A-Translation Types according to Code

There are three ways of interpreting a verbal sign: it may be translated into other signs of the same language, into another language, or into another code that is nonverbal system of symbols.

1. Intralingual translation or rewording : It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. This type is exemplified by synonyms in the same linguistic code or language, paraphrase or replacing an idiom such as 'pass away' by 'die'.

2. Interlingual translation or translation proper : It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. This type is seen in replacing certain code-units in SL by equivalent code-units in TL.

3. Intersemiotic translation Or transmutation: It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system. The third refers to the use of signs or signals for the purpose of communication; the most important semiotic system is human language in contrast to other systems such as sign language and traffic signals. translation is perceived as the conversion of a sign into another alternative or equivalent sign, be it verbal or nonverbal.

B-Translation Types according to Mode -Written vs. Oral:

Translating/Interpreting: "Interpreting consists in conveying to the target language the most accurate, natural equivalent of the source language oral message" grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent as the source text The translated text should, at least ideally and theoretically, be as semantically accurate,

Convergent/Divergent Requirements for Translating/ Interpreting Competence

1) There are at least four requirements for competent translators

- * mastery or proficiency of SL and TL, thorough knowledge of source and target cultures
- * familiarity with the topic/register
- * vocabulary wealth
- * awareness of the three-phase process 1. SL decoding 2- transcoding (SL-TL transfer) and 3- TL encoding

2) There are five requirements of Interpreting

- short-term memory for storage and retrieval (recovery)
 - acquaintance (association) with prosodic features (sounds, intonation, stress and rhythm) and different accents
 - quick wittedness and full attention
 - knowledge of short-hand writing for consecutive interpreting
 - self-composure.
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B-Translation Types according to Mode: Written and Oral

Written (translating): The translated text should, at least ideally and theoretically, be as semantically accurate, grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent as the source text. It takes time and should be exact and perfect least.

Oral (interpreting): Interpreting consists in conveying target language the most accurate, natural equivalent of the source language oral message. It is immediate process of reconstruction keeping to the point to the and it is creative in a sense.

Oral (interpreting) two kinds

- Consecutive (wait, take note then speaks)
- Spontaneous (immediate)

C. Translating/Interpreting Constraints (limitation)

Linguistic Constraints :

Syntactic Constraints: The different word order in SL and TL puts a heavy burden on the interpreter. The difficulty is that; the verb (the base of meaning) may introduce a long nominal phrase. The interpreter as thus has to store the verb and wait for the whole subject before he could retrieve and start the translation.

Deprived of the sufficient time for manipulation, structural asymmetry often obliges the interpreter to commit pauses and delays among other things. (due to delay in identifying the verb to give a proper translation and due to the short time the interpreter commit pauses and delay) see an example on You Tube.

Semantic Constraints: These constraints force the interpreter to use a far more difficult effort than those by syntactic constraints, for as "once one understands the meaning, the syntax follows naturally and automatically." Lexical mismatch between SL and TL gives rise to slips, hesitations and even pauses, due to the interpreter's struggle with a difficult *jargon term, a neologism or a blended word. To mitigate semantic constraints, the interpreter should be fully familiar with the speaker's topic.

*jargon term: special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand (slang)

Phonological and Prosodic Constraints:

They include features that are non-existent in either SL or TL relating to segmental phonemes (vowels, consonants, consonant clusters, and diphthongs) suprasegments and prosodic features such as stress, intonation, pitch, rhythm and tempo.

I didn't say that we should kill him

I DIDN'T say we should kill him

I didn't SAY we should kill him

I didn't say WE should kill him

I didn't say we should KILL him

Cultural and Phatic Constraints:

To cope with culture specificities whether religious, political or social such zakat, intifada, autocracy and disco in addition to institutional nomenclature exemplified in the different compounds with the Arabic dar (house) as in guesthouse. Other examples of culture specificities are the modes of address such as Mr. Miss. Mrs. Lord, Abu or Umm.

Paralinguistic and Psychological Constraints:

These constraints include the speaker's tone and loudness of voice, the tempo (speed) of delivery and gestures as well as the psychological state of the interpreter/ speaker as regards nervousness instead of self composure.

The laborious task of immediate decoding and encoding and concern over accuracy puts translator in a very stressful situation.

The act of interpreting is related to the above constraints and to such psychological factors as fatigue, timidity or stage fright for interpreters who have to directly address the audience.

Time Lag:

refers to the time between the interpreter's reception of the speaker's production. the syntactic and lexical complexities may oblige the interpreter to lag behind the speaker to get a clear understanding. Such lag puts a heavy burden on the short-term memory of the interpreter who might miss the information and produce poorly cohesive structures and rushed sentences.

Quality Assessment and Audience Reception:

linguistic assessment which has to be based semantic/stylistic loyalty to the original text/message. non - linguistic criteria for assessment such as smooth and fluent delivery, immediateness, pleasant voice, natural intonation and articulation, speech rate (whether fast or slow), self-composure, and idiolectal features such as the use of exaggerated fillers like emmm, err..

Translation strategies

A translation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text (microlevel and macro-level problems).

According to this strategies can be divided in to local ones (deal with text segments) and global| strategies (deal with the whole texts).

Both local and global strategies depends on the translator's background knowledge: critical awareness of the style and content of similar texts, of linguistic conventions, register and intuitions.

Translation strategies can be categorized into general and specific strategies.

1. General strategies: they deal with different text types

2. Specific strategies: they tackle a certain text type, readership and skopos, i.e. the function or purpose of translation. These strategies are of five subcategories.

A. Domestication strategy (normalization or naturalization strategy): its purpose to bridge cultural gaps and achieve clearness in line by the hermeneutic approach which focuses on interpretation and grants the translator the right to manipulate the text so as to make it natural, comprehensible and readable. This strategy is often adopted by literary translators as seen in the translations of the following excerpts from Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* into Arabic (page.55)

B.Compensation strategy (return) : the technique of making up for the translation loss (cost) of significant features of the source text by approximating their effects in the target text.

- Compensation in kind
- Compensation in place
- Compensation by merging
- Compensation by splitting
- Compensation by dition

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